

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXII.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1809.

[NUMBER 1254.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

BY THOMAS SMITH,

SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or Three Dollars, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRICES CURRENT AT LEXINGTON.

HEMP per cwt. 6 Dolls.
YARNS do. 9
SALT per buh. 2

JOSEPH HAMILTON WAVEISS, Attorney, will reform his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid. Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys

PRACTICES Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. May, 1809.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cutbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

Request those indebted to them to make payment before the 1st of Jan'y or one of them in full.

Garrett and Mills,

HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

Stolen

ON the night of the 12th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made to those who will bring him to

James B. January.

BLUE DYING

Next door to Mr. Terfon Bain's Hat Manufactory, on Main Street.

Hugh Crawford.

BOOTS For CASH I will sell COSSACK BOOTS at Six Dollars a pair.

Lexington, April 29, 1809.

A likely young Negro Woman for Sale.

SHE is an excellent House Servant. Enquire of the Printer.

Lexington, August 19, 1809.

Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main Street, nearly opposite the court house; where he is as for sale an extensive stock of

GENUINE MEDICINES;

together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS; made after the latest and most approved models.

For Sale

THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 295 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

John Rogers.

REMOVAL.

YEISER'S CURRYING SHOP is removed to his New Brick House on the corner where the old Court House formerly stood, opposite Archibald Logan's, on Main street, and Patterson Bain's on Main Cross street.

Lexington Sept. 19, 1809

The Subscriber,

Having obtained a First Rate Workman, is now prepared to carry on the

WATCH MAKING & REPAIRING,

IN ADDITION TO THE

Gold and Silver Smith Business,

And will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to—and those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, will find his shop opposite the Lexington Branch Bank.

GEORGE SULLIVAN.

Lexington, Sept. 28th, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Being about to move his rope walk to Winchester, eighteen miles only from Lexington—where he intends carrying on his business more extensive than before—he begs leave to inform his customers, and purchasers of all kinds of cordage throughout the state—that he will be in complete readiness for business by the 1st of December next—and those that may please to favor him with their business in that line, may rely upon the strictest attention being paid, and their work warranted well done, as well as the greatest punctuality observed in all contracts. He also pledges himself, that his prices shall be equally low as ever, and the terms of payment made as easy as possible. He further will open in Winchester, the center part of a fine country for tobacco, by the 1st of November next, a handsome assortment of FALL GOODS, and no doubt but a plenty of tobacco will offer for sale; or orders from purchasers of that article will be punctually attended to, and thankfully received.

DAVID DODGE.

August 22, 1809.

Notice.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE is now kept in Main Street, next door but one to Samuel Ayres, and directly opposite Gen. Robert Todd's.

Joseph Crockett, Supervisor.

Lexington, July 1, 1809.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co

HAVE received an assortment of RITTEN HOUSE's improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS.

They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

MACCOUN, TILFORD, & Co.

HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS.

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's Physiology; Rippon's Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; Telemachus; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikoff's Sermons; Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton on the Prophecies; Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensary; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Udolpho; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dispensary; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Pomey's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam de Stael Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owsen; Accume Analysis of Minerals; do Chemistry; Founding of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixotte; Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel in his own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cowper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Charms of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaign; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gillet's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Henning and Munford's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole proceedings in the case Olmstead and others, against Rittenhouse's executors, with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, Junr. The World a new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1809; Blind Boy a melodrama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postoffice; the Man of the World; Adelphi, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New-York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Galtier's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

Lexington, June 9th 1809.

J. & D. Maccoun

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by whole sale or retail an extensive assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they are now opening suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, and fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their nail manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern.

Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphreys's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public hand servant.

Robert Wilson.

BONNETS

Ms. LUCAS, respectfully informs her customers, the ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, with the country in general, that she has received a large and elegant assortment of plain and figured Elustra Straw Bonnets & Madison Hats, which she will open this day.

Lexington, 16th September, 1809.

RIVER LEHIGH LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES, Two of Ten Thousand Dollars, GOING ONLY FOR THREE DOLLARS!

THE Tickets of this Lottery, the scheme of which is considered one of the best and richest that has been published for many years, will on Wednesday the twentieth of September, be Three Dollars and a Half. They may now be had for the moderate price of Three Dollars. Recollect that the drawing takes place on the ninth of October. A few Tickets yet for sale at the Post-Office.

The above Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 9th of October.

I will sell my HOUSE & LOTS

on High and Water streets, together or separately, for part cash in hand, and a liberal credit, if required, for the balance. The house is two stories, of good sound logs, chinked, weatherboarded and plastered, 28 by 24 feet—a two story Brick Kitchen, Dairy, and Smoke House; also, a Brick Stable and Carriage House. The situation on High street, is remarkably pleasant and healthy.

Jno. Wrigglesworth.

Lexington, July 28th, 1809.

CHECK BOOKS,

Of a new and improved form, ruled & bound,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutbert Banks

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

TO MERCHANTS.

Just received, and for sale by LEWIS SANDERS,

42 Packages Merchandize, viz:

316 Pieces assorted 7-8 Prints, in cases
21 ditto ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies
25 ditto Furnitures, assorted
4 ditto Furniture Checks
36 ditto Gingham
40 ditto 7-8 Cotton Plattillas, in imitation of German

40 ditto 7-8 Black Cambricks
281 ditto 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Cambric Muslins
80 ditto Shirting Muslin
21 ditto assorted good and cheap neat Fancy Muslins

13 doz. ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls
34 elegant Muslin Worked Dresses or Robes
10 pieces ass'd Waistcoating, chiefly low priced
40 ditto Twilled Neckties
Medras, Cambric and Pullet, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, and Barcelona ditto

50lbs. or 3/200 lbs Pratt's best Sewing Cotton
10 pieces Twist Stripes
10 ditto 9-8 and 5-4 Cotton Huckabacks, for table cloths, &c. &c.
4 ditto black patent Lace
73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton Hose, assorted

2 doz. Ladies' Silk ditto
12 doz. Cotton Gloves, 8 gross narrow and 4 gross broad Binding
16 2/3 doz. assorted fashionable Cotton Shawls

17 bale India Muslins, Gurreahs, Baftas, Cossacs, Mamoodies, Sannahs, &c. &c.
1 bale Madras Handkerchiefs, 80 pieces, and 1 bale India Check, 95 pieces

2 cases 7-8 Dimities, 27 and 29 pieces
1 bale good 6-4 Cloths, assorted
1 bale ditto. Coatings
1 case 30 pieces, and 1 case 40 pieces Cotton Checks

2 boxes best London Pins, full papers 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 & 5lb. 264 Packets

The above Goods have been well chosen for this market, and will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchasers—to be sold at Philadelphia fair prices, by adding a small commission to cover risk and charges.

Lexington 20th June, 1809.

Pork and Beef Wanted.

CASH will be given, by the subscriber, during the ensuing winter, for about three hundred large corn-fattened HOGS, weighing 200lbs. each and upwards—also, for 180 large stalled BEEVES—delivered in Lexington. He will allow a liberal price to any person who will engage to deliver two hundred fat Hogs on foot, at Fort Adams or New-Orleans, as early as practicable.

James Morrison.

Lexington, 8th Sept. 1809

Broke out of pasture in Woodford

conveyed, a brown horse, 3 years old and about 14 hands high, a little white in his forehead, mane and tail black, with a black mark along the back bone, he is troublesome to mares; whoever will bring him to me in Lexington, shall be paid for his trouble and charges.

H. CRAWFORD.

Committed to the Jail of Jessamine

county, on the 6th inst. one NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Ben, and says he is the property of Richard Overton, late of Virginia. He was on his way to Orleans with his master when he left him. Ben is very black, thin visage, about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very sensible and talkative; he had on a shirt and overalls of home-spun linen, and has with him a drab great coat lined with yellow flannel.

J. M. Kinney, D.

For J. MARTIN, sh'ff J. c.

Sept. 11th, 1809.

James Berthoud and Son,

Commission merchants at Shippingport, Falls of Ohio;

HAVE the honour of informing the public that they have received from New-Orleans, a large assortment of GROCERIES, which they will dispose of by wholesale at the following prices for cash, viz.

Brown Sugar 1st quality 17 cts per pound
do. 2d do. 15 do.
do. 3d do. 12 1/2 do.
Loaf Sugar 31 1/2 do.
Coffee 35 do.
Logwood 35 do.
Mackrelts 25 dollars. per barrel.

Shippingport, August 8, 1809.

Clot Circuit, Oct.—September Term, 1809. Jane Ritchies, Ex'ors. Compl'ts. against William Trimble's heirs, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.—The defendants, Robert Evans and wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill.

That a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks, successively.

A copy teste,

JAMES ANDERSON, D. C. C. C. C.

FOUND, during the races, in Lexington, a BRIDLE, which the owner can have by applying at this office, describing it, and paying the expense of advertising.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishel & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c. N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice.

Valuable Property For Sale.

LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Gravelery. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

George Anderson.

Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.

Lexington, October 11, 1808.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS, HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandize, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon, Hyson and Congoo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash.

Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

LEE AND SON'S PAIN & FAMILY MEDICINES RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY SCOTT, TRUTTER & CO. LEXINGTON.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges. This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore. Persons willing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for LEE'S anti-bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper, the signature of Richard Lee and Son—this is necessary, as there are pills of the same name.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a fresh perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.

They are celebrated for removing habitual colic, neck-sickness at the stomach, and fever head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Achasms, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption. To parents who may have Children afflicted with the Whooping-Cough—

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palfy, Lumbago, Numbness, White-Swelling, Chillsains and Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative

proves by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of Nervous Disorders, Confusions, Lowness of Spirits, Inward Weakness, &c.

Twenty thousand cures have been performed by Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch

which is warranted an infallible remedy by one application, without mercury of any other pernicious ingredients, being entirely a vegetable preparation.

Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fever.

Persian Lotion,

celebrated for the cure of Ringworms, Tetters and all Eruptions of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

an effectual remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops,

which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Damask Lip Salve. Restorative Powder, for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

a certain and never-failing cure for Venereal complaints. The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy; its operation is so gentle that it is given to Venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety.

With the Medicine is given a Bill of Directions, and on the outside wrapper, the signature of "R. Lee and Son" if particular attention is not paid to the signature, it is probable that disappointment will be the consequence.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY YOUNG MULATTO MAN, About 23 years of age—Enquire of Thos. Tibbats.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1809.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children—Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown, a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy of four years old. Two of the girls are serviceable, the third a child of eighteen months old. My price may be known, and negroes seen by application to

Saml. J. Woodson,

Jessamine county, 8th May, 1809.

IN conformity to a decree of the Clarke circuit court, at their June term, 1809, in a suit wherein Matthew Anderson is complainant, and Samuel Galtier, defendant—we, as commissioners, named in said decree, sell, on the second Saturday in December next, at three months credit,

One House and Lot in Winchester, known in the plan of said town by No. 86. The sale to be on the premises, where we will attend.

James Sympton, Com'r.

Wm. N. Lane, Com'r.

Peter Flanigan, Com'r.

August 28th, 1809.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

CLARKE CIRCUIT, Sct.

John Roberts, complainant

against

John Wilson, &c. defendants.

The defendant George Eastman not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

JOHNSON & WARNER,
Have just received from London an assort-
ment of
REEVES' BEST WATER COLOURS,
IN BOXES,

Of one, two, three, and four rows:
ALSO, IN SINGLE CAKES,
A variety of inferior Colours in drops, cakes, &c.
Boxes from 37 1-2 to \$1.75 cents per box.
Common Lead Ink Stands,
Loggerhead and small pewter do.
Ebony do. of different patterns,
Lignum Vite Sand Boxes,
Japan, do. do.
Glass, do. do.
Wise's Patent Steel Pens,
India Rubber,
Best Lead Pencils,
Pounce Boxes and Pounce,
Camel Hair Pencils,
Camp Desks of various sizes and patterns,
Parchment, Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE
LITTELL'S KENTUCKY LAW,
A variety of Pocket Memorandum Books, a general
assortment of Blank Books of the best quality,
Paper of all kinds constantly on hand.

J. & W. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
Murray's English Reader,
Introduction,
Sequel to do,
Grammar, large and small,
Spelling Book, Exercises and Key,
And many other useful School Books.

Just Published, and for Sale as above,
JOHNSON AND WARNER'S KENTUCKY
ALMANAC,

For 1810.
N. B. Country Merchants are requested to visit
the store. They will certainly find it their interest
to get their books and stationery at Lexington
in preference to importing them from Philadelphia,
New-York or Baltimore.
Lexington, Ky. Sept. 16, 1809.

NEW GOODS.
DAVID WILLIAMSON has in addition to his
former assortment just received from Philadel-
phia, a general assortment of good and fashionable
Merchandise,
suitable for the present and approaching seasons.
They will be sold unusually low.
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1809.

Richard Barry,
Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH SHOE,
NEAR to Wilton's Inn, hereby informs
the public, that he has just received by Mr.
Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an as-
sortment of Caliskins, and Boot Legs, of the
best quality; that he has in his employ good
Workmen, and that his customers may be
supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beau-
ty, neatness and durability, with any in Amer-
ica, at the shortest notice and at moderate
prices.
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

Stray Mare.
STRAYED from an out lot appurtenant to
Lexington, on the 16th of Sept last, a dark bay
Mare, riding four years old, about fifteen hands
high, no mark or brand recollected except a white
spot on her left flank, about the size of a com-
mon far. Whoever will deliver said mare to the
subscriber in Lexington, shall be generously re-
warded, and all reasonable expenses allowed.
Orange Minor.
Lexington, Oct. 10th, 1809.

FOUND in the town of Lexington, a
PRIZE.—Whoever can describe its marks,
which are numerous, may have it by apply-
ing to the printer, and paying for the ad-
vertisement.

Taken up by John Decory, on Licking
Campbell county, one dark bay mare, three
years old, no brand perceivable, a small star
in her forehead, a scar on the back of her
right thigh, with a scar on the left side of the
upper lip; appraised to 30 dollars.
WM. SANDERS.
5th August, 1809.

Taken up by James Holman, on Corfay's
creek, one Strawberry roan mare, three years
old, no brand perceivable, a three shillings
bell and a flurp leather for a collar; ap-
praised to 27 dollars, this 5th July 1809.
WM. ANDERSON.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Anderson, in Mad-
ison county, on the Red-Lick fork of Station
Camp creek, one light bay Mare, eight or nine
years old, about fourteen hands one inch high,
the near hind foot white, a few white hairs in her
forehead, and a small white streak down her nose,
a large lump on the top of her shoulder, a shoe on
one of her fore feet, and a rope about her neck,
branded N B on the near shoulder, appraised to
35 dollars.
Joseph Barnett, J. P. M. C.
May 25th, 1809.

TAKEN UP by John Wilson, living in Wood-
ford county, on Clear Creek, a Bay Horse, 6 years
old, 14 1-2 hands high, no brands, a star in his
forehead, shod fore, appraised to 25 dollars by
Robert D. Pierce and Wm. Jones.
L. Young, J. P.
May 25th, 1809.

TAKEN UP by William Poot on the waters
of Red River, near Loggish meeting house, one bay
mare seven years old, fourteen hands one inch
high, small star in her forehead, and saddle marks
on her back—appraised to 25 dollars.
A Copy Teste,
D. Hampton, J. P.
Clarke county, August 2nd, 1809.

To the Public.
THE subscriber having opened a shop on the
corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where he
does all kinds of WHITSMITH'S WORK,
hopes from his knowledge and attention to busi-
ness to merit a share of the public patronage.
All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings,
Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings,
Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in
general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on
the most reasonable terms.
N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wan-
ting to the above business.
Thomas Studman.
June 1809.

MILLER'S INN.
THE subscriber takes the liberty of returning
his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends
and the public generally, for their liberal patron-
age. He has made several improvements to his
former buildings, which render them as large and
comfortable as any in the state. He has on hand
a good assortment of liquors, and will at all times
use every exertion to furnish his house and stables
with every thing necessary to the prompt and a
general accommodation of those who may think
proper to call on him. By punctual and personal
attention to every department of his business, he
hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.
Richmond, Kentucky, August 18th, 1809.

3 NEW GOODS.
JEREMIAH NEAVE
Has just received an additional assortment of
DRY GOODS.
Also, a fresh supply of
GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits,
Gla's and Queens Ware, Rhode-Island
Cheese, Almonds and Raisins, Imperial,
Hyfon, Young Hyfon and Hyfon Skin Teas,
White and Brown Havannah Sugars, Cur-
rier's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins and
Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo of
superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Win-
dow Gla's, an assortment of Drugs, &c. &c.
which will be sold on reasonable terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton,
Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country
Thread, &c.
October 21.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE
GRAND LOTTERY.
AUTHORISED by the General Assembly of
the state of Maryland. The scheme of which is
allowed to be the best ever offered to the citizens
of the United States, containing besides a large
number of good prizes,
2 Prizes of 20,000 Dollars
3 do. 10,000 Dollars
3 do. 5,000 Dollars
10 do. 2,500 Dollars
10 do. 1,000 Dollars

And not near two blanks to a Prize.—The public
will please to observe that the two Twenty
Thousand Dollar Prizes—Two of the Ten Thou-
sand Dollars, and two of the Five Thousand Dol-
lar Prizes are not stationary, and may possibly
come out early in the drawing, and that there are
only 22,000 Tickets in the lottery, it is therefore
advisable for adventurers to make early purchas-
es of Tickets.

The drawing positively commences on the 1st
Monday in January next.

Tickets & Shares.
Are now for sale at G. & R. WAITE'S Lottery
Office in Baltimore, corner of Market and Charles
Streets, at 11 Dollars each, but will advance as
the drawing approaches.

Distance adventurers by enclosing Current Bank
Notes may have Tickets and Shares forwarded
to any amount, by sending their orders to
WAITE'S Office in Baltimore, or New-York,
with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest ad-
vice sent them of their success. Prize Lists will
be sent as usual to all their correspondents in the
union. Tickets in the next New-York Lottery,
which commences drawing in April next, are ready
for delivery.

At WAITE'S offices in New-York were sold all
the Capitals in the last Lottery, with only one ex-
ception.

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remitting in the Post-Office at Winchester,
and if not taken out in the next quarter, to
be sent to the General Post Office.

Allen, Ismaiah, 2
Allen, John
Adair, Benjamin, 4
Barnard, John, 3
Bryant, Jonathan
Burrus, Thos. four.
Bartlett, William
Bowen, Maximil-
lion, 2
Been, Charles
Mrs. Phebe Barnard
Bouldin, Leonard
Cofor, Ezekiel
Crooks, Robert B.
Dawson, Christopher
Dewett, Peter
Embee, Caleb
Ewin, Robert
Frazer, John, 2
Gift, Martha B.
Goodwin, John, 3
Green, John
Greenings, James
Holliday, Elijah
Holliday, Hezekiah
Harris, Eliza
Holliday, Benjamin 2
Hallard, John
Harol, Hezekiah
Irvine, Joseph
L
Logan, Thomas
M
McDonald, James
McMurry, Wm. 2
McCreery, Mathew 3
Magill, Charles
Moore, Samuel
Owens, Laurence
Price, John, 3
Phillips, Charles
Pemberton, John, 2
Richards, William
Rennick, George
Rutledge, Joseph
S
Stribling, William
Small, George
Sanderson, Wm.
Stevens, James, four.
T
Tribble, Samuel
Taylor, Maryman
Triplett, John
Taylor, William G.
V
Vickle, Robert
W
Woodward, Benedic
Webb, George, 2
Wright, Hillary
Willen, John
EDWARD CALLAWAY, P. M.
Oct. 14th, 1809.

Scaved from the subscriber, living in
Georgetown, about the last of April, a pair of
twin steers, three years old, brindle and white, their
horns turn inwards toward the points; there is very
little difference to be observed between them except
one is a darker brindle than the other. Any per-
son giving information of said steers, so that I get
them again, shall be generously rewarded, and all
reasonable charges paid by
Saml. Shepardi.
Georgetown, 19th July, 1809.

TAKEN UP on the sixteenth of the pre-
sent month, by Orange, a Freeman of colour,
living near the town of Lexington, a Sorrel
Horse, about four feet high, with a star on
his forehead, and a white spot on his right
jaw, about five years old, valued to sixty dol-
lars, by John Fisher, and William Henry.
Potted the 25th of Oct. before me,
H. PURVIANCE, J. P. for E. C.

CATALOGUE OF
VALUABLE BOOKS,
For Sale at JOHNSON & WARNER'S
Book-Store, Lexington, K.
With the Retail Price of each annexed.
CONTINUED.

Afflicted Man's Companion . . . 75
Blair's Lectures, 2 v. . . 3 50
Duncan's Logic . . . 75
Goldsmith's Works, 6 v. . . 8 25
Poetical Works of John Milton, with notes
and Illustrations, 2 v. . . 2 50
Milton's Works, 3 v. . . 4 00
Burns's . . . 2 v. . . 2 00
Ovid's Epistles . . . 1 00
Cooper's Poems, 3 v. . . 3 00
Homer's Iliad, 2 v. . . 1 75
Paradise Lost . . . 1 00
Pope's Works, 5 v. . . 5 00
Night Thoughts, 2 v. . . 1 50
Pope's Poems, 5 v. . . 5 00
Johnson and Collins' Poems . . . 1 00
Addison's Works . . . 1 00
Original Poems . . . 0 75
Gray's Works . . . 1 00
Weat's Letters . . . 2 50
Wonderful Magazine . . . 2 00
Zollikofer's Sermons, 2 v. . . 4 50

Medical and Chemistry.
Black's Chemistry, 3 v. . . 8 00
Bell on Wounds, 2 v. . . 2 50
do. . . 1 v. . . 2 75
Burnes's Obstetrical Works, . . . 2 00
— on Abortion . . . 0 75
Accum's Chemistry . . . 5 00
Buchan's Family Medical Works . . . 3 00
Buchan's Advice to Mothers . . . 1 00
Chisholm's Anatomy . . . 2 50
Gallen's Practice . . . 50
Deenma's Midwifery . . . 00
Hamilton on Purgatives . . . 1 50
Ricketson on Health . . . 1 25
Conversation on Chemistry . . . 1 50
Hamilton's Family Physician . . . 1 50
Cooper's Surgery . . . 3 00
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions . . . 2 00
Jackson on Fevers . . . 1 00
Innes on the Muscles . . . 0 62
Suspended Animation . . . 0 75
Albert on Intermittence . . . 2 25
Saunders on the Liver . . . 1 00
Willis's Lectures on Diet and Regimen,
being a Systematic Inquiry into the most
Rational Means of Preserving Health
and Prolonging Life . . . 2 00
Aiken on the Cow Pox . . . 0 50
An Essay on the Management and Feeding
of Infants, by Wm. Moss . . . 0 75
Medical Dictionary . . . 1 50
Lavoisier's Chemistry . . . 3 50
Edinburgh New Dispensary . . . 3 00
Cooper on the Joints . . . 0 62
Underwood on the Diseases of Children . . . 6 50
Barton's Medical & Physical Journal, 6 v. . . 2 50
Desault's Surgery . . . 1 00
Analysis on Minerals . . . 1 00
Elements of Materia Medica & Pharmacy,
by J. Murray, 2 v. . . 2 50
Senac on Fevers . . . 2 00

Law Books.
Adams's Reports, 3 v. . . 26 25
Barrow's Reports, 5 v. . . 21 00
Brady on Distresses . . . 3 50
Christian's Blackstone . . . 10 00
Clerk's Magistrate . . . 1 00
Conductor's Equity . . . 2 50
Fombalque's Equity, 2 v. . . 7 37
Harrison's Chancery, 2 v. . . 5 25
Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 v. . . 11 37
An Essay on the Law of Bailments, by Sir
Wm. Jones . . . 1 00
Laws of the United States, 6 v. . . 12 00
Little's Laws of Kentucky, 1st vol. . . 5 00
Martial Law . . . 3 50
Montague on set off . . . 2 10
Law of Nations . . . 2 00
Smith on Laws, 2 v. . . 3 50
Washington's Reports, 2 v. . . 7 00
Powell on Devices . . . 2 50
— on Moriges . . . 1 50
Runnigton on Ejectments . . . 1 00
Tidd's Practice, 2 v. . . 9 00
Roberts on Funds . . . 4 50
Sullivan's Lectures 2 v. . . 5 00
4 25
(To be continued.)

FOREIGN.
By Last Friday's Mail.

From the Boston Centinel Oct. 18.

FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

We have accounts as late as the 8th ult.
It is stated by them, that the great armies
which had been in contact on the borders
of Castile and Estremadura after consuming
and destroying every kind of food for man
and beast, have been compelled to separate;
and retire to points where subsistence could
be obtained; That the French had fallen
back on Madrid, where supplies were receiv-
ed across the Pyrenees, from France; the
English on Portugal; and the Spaniards on
the Guadiana; and that no battles since
those which have been reported, had been
fought. The last advices from Lisbon (the
nearest maritime place to the late scene of
war) do not intimate any preparations, on
the part of the Portuguese, for the issue of
the patriot cause. The patriots were in ex-
cellent spirits; and provisions were plenty
and cheap, in Cadiz and Lisbon; and noth-
ing were wanting to supply the armies, but
energy in the administration of their affairs.

Letters from Spain state, that in all the
provinces they have overrun, the French de-
stroy every species of animal and vegetable
food, which they cannot consume: That on
quitting a country, after robbing the houses
and cottages, they set fire to the wheat fields,
olive groves, and vines; and that all those
beautiful flocks of sheep—once the boast
and wealth of Spain—tho' they afford but
indifferent meat, have been nearly all killed
by the French, or sent out of the kingdom:
That the distresses of the peasantry in Spain
are almost beyond description: That a great
scarcity of specie was experienced in Madrid;
and that some of the best informed French-
men in Spain were of opinion, that unless Na-
poleon has a prospect of recovering the Span-
ish colonies, he will evacuate the Peninsula
as a bad bargain, and give his brother Jo-
seph some other kingdom. The American
Charge des Affaires, near the Supreme Gov-
erning Junta, is said to be a warm advocate
of the patriot cause, and to have confidence
in its ultimate success.

The last accounts from Cadiz, (to Sept.
6th.) confirmed the report of the resignation
of gen. Cuesta; and that, on the recommen-
dation of the English Ambassador, (Marquis

Wellesley) the Junta had agreed to the for-
mation of a regency, which it was expected
would be more efficient than the Junta.
The bishop of Toledo was mentioned as the
expected Regent.

The Clergy of Spain continue the most
faithful and zealous supporters of the patriot
cause.—It appears too they are held in high
estimation; and the new viceroy of Mexico,
don Francisco de Zana de Beaumont, is a
priest. The conduct of Napoleon to the
Pope, has, if possible sharpened their hatred
of him.

It appears by gen. Wellesley's letters,
that so early as the 24th July, the operations
of his army were paralyzed from the lack of
provisions; and yet there was a great plenty
—and money enough to purchase them—at
Cadiz and Lisbon—the former not more
than 250, and latter about 200 miles from
Talavera!—Nearly eight millions of dollars
have been sent from England to Spain; and
it is estimated there has arrived at Cadiz, or
now on the passage, from various parts of
South America, upwards of 40 millions
more.

We have seen several letters from Lisbon
to the last of August. One of them announ-
ces the very satisfactory information, that
in consequence of representations on the
subject of the regency, the exorbitant duty
of 30 per cent, on imports had been revoked,
and the former regulations of 3 per cent is
re-established.

— "Lisbon, July 29.
The demand for flour, wheat, rice, &c. is
very considerable, for supplying the provin-
ces through which the armies pass, as the
home harvest has been unproductive."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Boston, Oct. 17.
The brig corporal Trim, capt. Eliwell,
arrived in this port, on Saturday last, in 36
days from Cadiz, bringing verbal accounts
to the 8th Sept. There has been no bat-
tle between the French and combined armies
subsequent to those already mentioned.
Want of provisions had compelled both
armies to withdraw for supplies, and it
was reported that sir A. Wellesley would
return to Portugal, where a fleet of trans-
ports were prepared to receive the British
troops, in case a peace between France &
Austria should render the Spanish cause
hopeless.

Capt. E. confirms the report that gen-
eral Cuesta, disqualified by age for the fa-
tigues of war, had resigned. The Central
Junta continued their setting; but it was
said that sir Arthur Wellesley had recom-
mended the appointment of the Bishop of
Toledo as regent, and that some new
modification of the executive power might
be expected.

Accounts direct from Cadiz, (says the
Palladium) to the 8th of Sept. have been
received. They mention no battles sub-
sequent to those which we have heard.—
There appears to have been a suspension
of military operations for want of provi-
sions, and mutual caution, from the great-
ness of the stake. The British and Spanish
troops could not be long in want. The
French could not be supplied with so
much facility. A general scarcity in the
interior would render the abused Spani-
ards still more desperate.

The blessings of Robespierre's system
have been extended to Spain. By that sys-
tem parents were made responsible for
their children, and those whose relatives
emigrate were either subjected to a heavy
pecuniary fine or imprisonment. The
following decree has been issued at Mad-
rid. All persons having sons among the
insurgents, whose incomes are above one
thousand ducats, are to pay a certain sum
into the treasury; those who have less than
one thousand ducats, are to be dragged
from their homes, and sent prisoners to
France.

DECREES.

Madrid, July 23.—His majesty has is-
sued the following decree:
"All the inhabitants of the towns and
villages in Spain, who have sons among
the insurgents, shall furnish to his majes-
ty's army as many men as they have sons
with the insurgents; or shall pay a cer-
tain sum of money into the royal treas-
ury, proportioned to their circumstances."

These contributions are divided into
three classes, namely those who possess
three thousand ducats of income shall pay,
instead of a substitute for each son, twelve
thousand reals; those who have two thou-
sand ducats of income, six thousand reals;
those who have less than one thousand du-
cats, shall be arrested and conveyed to
France, there to remain until their sons ab-
andon the party of the insurgents, return
to their towns and villages, and deliver
themselves up to magistracy. Elder bro-
thers and guardians are included in this
decree with respect to younger brothers
and wards."

Madrid, July 28.—His majesty the king
being informed, that many persons who
have abandoned their residences, in order
to go in provinces occupied by the insur-
gents, have deposited their papers, prop-
erty, and effects in the hands of their rela-
tions and friends, has passed the following
decree.

"All the depositories of property, pa-
pers and effects belonging to persons who
have abandoned their dwellings, in order
to repair to the insurgents, or belong to
the suppressed monasteries and convents,
shall remit them to the administrators of
the public property, who shall give them
a receipt for the same. All persons giv-
ing information to the police of such prop-
erty which may have escaped its vigil-
ance, shall receive a reward in proportion
to the value of such property. All those
who having such property in possession,
and shall not in the space of twenty days
from the publication of the present decree,

deliver in a declaration of the same, shall
be severely punished. The produce of
these effects shall belong to the public
treasury."

VIENNA, Aug. 1.
We have received the following order
of the day from Goellersdorff, where it
was published on the day after the battle
of Wagram.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

GOELLERSDOERFF, July 7.

In the battle of yesterday, the troops
of the left wing in no respect answered the
expectations which I had a right to cher-
ish respecting the hopes I had formed,
the importance of that day considered
from their strong and advantageous posi-
tion.

The disastrous result of that battle must
be ascribed to the conduct of these troops;
for as the confusion was general among
them, the retreat was made with too great
haste and disorder. I am also, with some
exceptions, far from being satisfied with
the infantry. Several regiments march-
ed forward too soon, and began to fire
without any cause. They were besides
so crowded together, that they fired upon
one another.

The officers were not able to rally the
large bodies, which fled in disorder, and
thus ground was lost. The confused cry
which was heard among the troops drown-
ed the voice of the commanding officers.
Had the commanders accustomed their
troops to silence, and taught them to at-
tend to nothing but their orders, the sepa-
ration of the left wing would not have pro-
duced such shameful consequences.

In every regiment which shall hereaf-
ter conduct itself in a similar manner, the
tenth man shall be condemned to die, and
the rest of the men shall be distributed
in other regiments. The commanding
officer shall be cashiered, and the other
officers dismissed. Cries of alarm among
troops must only act when orders are
given to them, or the signal of the drum.
In most regiments the drums are placed
with the music out of the reach of the fire,
but the commanding officer shall see that
all the drums return to their posts, and
shall take care that the troops under his
direction do not fire without orders, or at
too great a distance.

In the evening of the 5th, the regiment
of Arceat made such bad dispositions,
that in the unprofitable retreat to Neustel
the 2d line fired on the first, and occasion-
ed great disorder. The regiment of Hes-
se Neustel did nothing but wander here
and there; sometimes were heard the cry
of forward where there was no enemy!
General Riese did not conduct himself
well at Entzersdorff. On the 6th, in the
evening, I did not find him at the head of
his troops, and besides, he did not follow
the orders which were given him re-
specting the attack. He shall be dismiss-
ed from the service of his majesty.

The disorder which still prevails among
the troops, proves that the officers of the
staff know not how to apply the remedy.
I shall according to circumstances, dismiss
such officers of the grand staff whose
troops are not again brought under proper
discipline. It is the shame of the army
that so many stragglers and plunderers
are found on all the roads and in all the
villages.
(Signed) CHARLES, Generalissimo.

ESTIMATE

Of the Austrian territories in the possession
of the French.

FROM A GERMAN PAPER.

The points of the Austrian Monarchy
possessed by French troops are:

German miles.	Inhabitants.
Lower Austria	572 1 700 000
Stiria	572 812 000
Corinthin	190 280 000
Carinthia, with the coun- ty of Goriz and the ter- ritory of Monfalcone	251 422 000
Triesta	172 50 000
Salzburg and Berch- tesgaden	189 195 000
Fiume	6 600
OF Moravia about	130 500 000
OF Galicia	200 500 000
OF Hungary	

The total number of the inhabitants in
the above countries is about 8,475,600.
The territory independent of the Hungarian
Gaspaulchats, the superficial extent of
which is not accurately ascertained, contains
3,775 German square miles. Before the
commencement of the war, the whole Aus-
trian monarchy contained, according to Lich-
tenstein, only 10,936 square miles, and
24,900,400 inhabitants. It appears there-
fore that the French possess more than one
third of the Austrian states.

The most important towns in these prov-
inces are—

Clagenfurth	10,000
Larbach	11,008
Trieste	14,600
Salzburg	9,200
Brunn	21,000
Lemberg	38,000
Cracaw	25,000
Prefburg	26,900
Edinburgh	12,000
Raab	10,700

With respect to Hungary, it ought to be
observed, that the part of that kingdom in
possession of the French, is that which is
most productive in Corn, Wine, and Cat-
tle.

LONDON, August 28.

By the new Swedish Constitution, which
has lately been made public at Stockholm,
in five sheets quarto the king is to be as-
sisted by a Council of State, consisting of
nine members, by whose advice he makes
peace or war, & transacts all important affairs.

All public offices must be filled by natives, the king has the supreme command of the land and naval forces. The Royal age of majority takes place at twenty. Should the male branch of the Royal Family become extinct, the council governs until the states are convoked. No prince Royal can marry without the consent of the States.

The magazines found in Flushing are very considerable; in one store alone there were found 13,000 sacks of flour, all public property.

Two uncommon papers on public affairs were published in the court Gazette, at Amsterdam, July 25 and 29.

After depicting the horrors produced by the French revolution, which is described as "that terrible convulsion which spreads death, despair, and mourning, over the finest region of the world, and finally brought in their train that greatest of all misfortunes, a state of bankruptcy," the Dutch are stated to derive some consolation from the consciousness, that "they have not had to submit to the caprice of an arbitrary government, not to groan under the despotic insolence of a conqueror." This language needs no commentator to explain it. They even go on to say, "The king (Louis Bonaparte) has already openly declared against the conscription in the face of all Europe." Foreseeing and deprecating the punishment which is about to be inflicted on him for such an avowal, and anticipating his disposition, they add; "Let us, then, all unite our efforts, to shew our king that true Dutchmen wish to protect him, who labours for them! May we thus ever merit the care and the love of a king, who gives us unceasing proofs that he is less our sovereign than our first magistrate, and the man of the nation!"

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1809.

It appears that Mr. Jackson, the English minister, is actively engaged in a negotiation with our government. From the circumstance of the British packet being so long detained for his despatches, it is presumed something of importance is taking place—whether favourable or unfavourable time will disclose.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Public Advertiser, dated,
"WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1809.

"Mr. Jackson has frequent interviews, and conferences with the Secretary of State—but I suspect the prospect before us, in relation to English affairs, is dark and clouded; possibly, presently, some rays of hope may begin to beam upon us.

"I have no idea that the minister of the Spanish Junta will be received and recognized. This is a delicate case which calls for prudence and circumspection. In the present state of Spanish affairs we are not, certainly, required by the established laws and usages of nations to commit ourselves to the one or the other party; in doing so we would directly counteract our true national policy, that is, a pacific one."

Papers and letters were received in London on the 22d August from Paris, which mention that the American minister had set out on a journey to Amsterdam, but with the declared intention of returning to Paris in three weeks.

Norfolk, Oct. 13.—Mr. Erskine, family & suite, arrived here yesterday morning from Baltimore. They will sail for England in the frigate L'Africaine the first fair wind.

Lord Erskine has written a pamphlet exculpatory of his son's conduct while minister to the United States.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12.

Captain Shaw, of the ship Gossypium, arrived this morning in 40 days from Liverpool, which she left the 27th August, but brings papers of no later date than the 19th.

Mr. Pinkney, it was stated had remonstrated to the British government on the conduct of the mob at Liverpool, on the 4th of July last; and the Americans there had felt so indignant at the treatment experienced on that day, that they had invariably refused ever since to hoist their colours on any occasion.

The Halifax sloop of war, boarded captain Shaw a few days ago, a little to the southward of Bermuda, and impressed Charles Simmons, a young man who had served an apprenticeship of seven years with captain Shaw, and had been but two months out of his time.

SQUALLY.

We understand that the commanders of our vessels of war have received orders from the Secretary of the Navy, to fix their vessels for sea immediately. It is estimated that they are going on a foreign station.

[N. York paper.

On the 21st Oct. Ferdinand VII King of Spain, completed his 25th year. On which occasion, the Spanish frigate Cornelia, now in this harbor, hoisted the American, Spanish and English flags at her mast-head, and fired a salute of 25 guns. Several ladies and gentlemen from the city dined on board.

The archbishop of Toledo, who, it is said will be appointed Regent of Spain, is uncle to Ferdinand VII, and is a gentleman of exemplary character; and it was believed in Spain would be able to manage the affairs of that nation better than under the Junta; which body consists of thirty three members.

A very interesting article has lately appeared in New-York. It is a list of the turnpike roads and bridges in the state, with the amount of the several stocks, &c. It appears—

The turnpike roads extend three thousand an seventy one miles in length—

There are 67 turnpike companies, the capital of which amounts to five millions one hundred forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars—

The bridge companies are 21, and their capital four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Total—88 companies—value of stock \$5,556,750.

STEAM BOATS.

Messrs. Livingston and Fulton have associated with Mr. J. N. Roosevelt, and mean to extend the utility of their invention to the waters of Ohio and Mississippi. They propose to form two companies, one for the Ohio, and the other for the Mississippi, to build boats, which shall be capable of carrying 70 tons of merchandise; and Mr. Roosevelt is now on a tour of observation from Pittsburgh to N. Orleans.

The account published in our last of an insurrection in Maine, appears to have been exaggerated. Later accounts state that no violence had been committed, though the alarm still continued, and every preparation made to repel an attack.

A flock of 27 Merino Sheep left Washington this morning, for Judge Todd's, near Frankfort; fourteen of which we understand are for the Judge.

We believe they are the first ever brot to this state. From the great quantity and superior quality of the wool yielded by this useful animal, and the vast importance of such an acquisition to the American farmer, we hope it will not be long uncommon in this country. It is with pleasure we state that three of the Merinos brought hither on Thursday last, remain in this vicinity; Thomas Marshall, esq. Adam Beatty, esq. and Mr. Clarendon Dix, each purchased one; two of which were thirty-five dollars each, the other thirty dollars.—(Dove.

The merchants of Nashville have entered into an agreement, that they "will not receive nor pay away any cut money after the first of December.

It will be recollected that after Mrs. Clarke left the Duke of York, she accepted the friendship of Col. Wardle. During and after the enquiry in the House of Commons, Col. Wardle said he had shewn her some civilities to procure her testimony against the Duke. Lately a Mr. Wright, an upholsterer, brought an action against Col. Wardle to recover 1900 pounds for household furniture furnished on his account to Mrs. Clarke; Col. Wardle refused payment, but a verdict was found against him. He then addressed the English nation and pledged himself to prove that the verdict had been obtained by perjury. His suddenly acquired popularity began to decline. Mrs. Clarke has attacked her old friend with great spirit and success in the newspapers, and a motion is now pending in the common council of London, to rescind the order for thanking col. W. and presenting him with the freedom of the city in a gold box—Col. Wardle had hardly knocked down the Duke of York, before he fell himself.—Star.

By Yesterday's Mail.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the Boston Gazette, Oct. 19.

By the arrival of the ship Packet, captain Field, from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to Sept. 5, a few days later date, than those previously received by the way of New-York. The accounts contained in these papers, of which pretty copious extracts are given in our foreign department, state, generally, that the expedition to Holland had failed of success, in all its ulterior plans; that a part of the troops had been re-embarked, and some of the transports returned to England; that the island of Walcheren would however be retained, from which a descent was meditated against Williamstadt and Helvoetsluis. That no official account of peace having been concluded between France and Austria, had reached England; that the event was momentarily expected, although rumours to a contrary effect were daily circulated; that Sir Arthur Wellesley, has made known his situation to government, in an official despatch, dated Delft, Aug. 8, in which he observes that he was well situated to defend the passage of Almere, and the lower parts of the Tagus—places necessary to be kept open, to secure his further retreat, in case such a step should be rendered necessary.

The Packet failed from Liverpool on the 8th of September. Just previous to her departure there was suddenly a great rise in the price of American produce. From this circumstance it is conjectured that intelligence of the revival of our non-intercourse law had reached some port in England; but was concealed by those who possessed it, till they had made their purchases. Pilot boats were despatched from New-York on the 14th Aug. to carry information, and probably to give instructions as to purchases and to withhold sales.

"The more we hear (says the London Courier,) and the more we reflect on the subject of the expedition to Holland, the more confident we are that an investigation ought to take place; for really, at present, the people know little or nothing about it."

MR. ARMSTRONG.

A letter from London, received by the Packet, mentions, that a gentleman had arrived there from Rotterdam, who saw Mr. Armstrong at that place on the 15th Aug. He was informed by the Minister that after the defeat of Aspern, he was called upon by a member of the bureau, who said the emperor

was disposed to be in amity with us; and after some further conference, articles were actually agreed on as the basis of a treaty—which were sent off to the emperor; but in the mean time the victory of Wagram changed his disposition, and notice was sent to Paris that no further negotiation should take place until the United States declared war against England. Mr. Armstrong said he should attempt nothing further; but expected to return to Paris, and embark for America with his family.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The delay of the British expedition in the Scheldt to proceed to the accomplishment of its final objects, has at length been unhappily accounted for, by the arrival of despatches from the earl of Chatham, stating that from the information he had received of the increasing force of the enemy for the defence of Antwerp, and the extensive inundations which had been effected, his lordship in concurrence with the opinion of the Lt. generals and other well informed professional men, had finally decided to abandon the meditated enterprise against the arsenal and French ships together.

Such is the issue of an armament, the largest that ever left the British shores, and to whose operations so much importance has been attached, that it was considered nothing in comparison to the objects it was to accomplish; that the campaign in Spain was suffered to languish for want of troops, and the last opportunity afforded us of effectually aiding that country was permitted to pass by unimproved.

Disapproving, as we from the first did, of the assignment of this formidable force to the Scheldt, we yet felt most anxious for its glory and success; and its failure has excited in us the bitterest regret. Again our character is held up to the ridicule of the powers of Europe, and the jeers and tauntings of the enemy again fill the continental journals. Nor are we to suppose they fail of producing their effect. No concurrence more unfavorable than the failure of this expedition could possibly have taken place at the present crisis.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

SEPT. 4.—A part of the force in Zealand is defined on another expedition; which is not to be entrusted to the knowledge or direction of the somnolent earl of Chatham. The troops are to be provisioned for a month; consequently cannot have a very distant destination.

By the occupancy and retention of the island of Walcheren; it is true, we are effectually bar the French squadron in the Scheldt; but the French frigate in the Scheldt, as if lord Chatham had effectually executed his orders to "sink, burn and destroy them." But this does not apologize for his sleepiness. When the expedition arrived off the Dutch coast, the elements conspired to animate the commanders with a part of the spirit of the immortal Nelson. The wind blew a fair and strong gale, really up the Scheldt; and had the hero of the Nile been in the command, he would not have condescended to notice either Walcheren, nor Beveland, nor Schowen; but dashed immediately up the river; and at the very moment when lord Chatham was parading before Flushing, would have been thundering at the gates of Antwerp; and applying the torch of destruction to the fugitive fleet of the enemy. Alas! alas! how long are we to continue to entrust superannuated parade officers with commands, which ought only to be given to vigorous experience and hardihood. The perusal of the official dispatch of admiral Strachan, will show what our gallant tars think of their Noble Land Commanders.

A great part of the army in Holland is to be employed on another service immediately. Though all has not been done that was expected, yet let us not shut our eyes to what has been done. The Scheldt is shut up, and the fleet, by the occupation of Walcheren, are rendered a little idle to the enemy.

Yesterday we received the following letter from an officer commanding one of the frigates under the orders of Commodore Owen, in the Volke Haak—

Off Williamstadt, Aug. 27.—The 24th was the day fixed for commencing operations against Lillo; but the inundations are so extensive in every direction, and the enemy are so strong at Antwerp and at Bergen-op-Zoon that the idea of advancing in that direction is abandoned, and we hear that a large detachment of our army is to attack Williamstadt and Helvoetsluis. In the latter place there are only 1600 men, and at the former there are only 90 guns, one large frigate, two schooners, and 94 gun boats, under the command of admiral De Wynter, and other gun boats are daily joining him from Holland.

The failure of the expedition, as to its principal object, has added new violence to party spirit in England.

Vienna, Aug. 12.—Since the beginning of this month the English fleet in the Adriatic gulph has been considerably reinforced. Admiral Collingwood has taken the command of the English fleet, in order, it is said, to bombard Trieste and the Russian fleet. Gen. Scheldt, governor of Trieste, is making the most vigorous preparations of defence, jointly with the Russian admiral.

Aug. 19.—We witness some arrangements, which seem to indicate, that the emperor of Austria means in future to reside in Buda, in Hungary.

ZITTAU, July 31.—The following is the order of the day which the Archduke Charles notified to the army his resignation of the command in chief.

"Very important reasons have induced me to request his majesty to accept of my resignation of the army entrusted to me. I yesterday received his consent and at the same time his orders to transfer the chief command to the general of cavalry Prince of Lichtenstein—While I leave the army I take the most lively interest in its fate. The perfect conviction I have of its bravery, the confi-

dence I place in it, and the constant habit of dedicating my exertions to its service, under this separation, indescribably painful, I flatter myself that it participates in, and returns this sentiment.

(Signed)

CHARLES."

OLMETZ, Aug. 14.—The request of the Archduke Charles to be permitted to go to Teichon to duke Albert, has been granted.

The field marshal lieutenants Keimayr, Hohenzollern, and Simbschon, have been appointed generals. Hiller has taken the command of the army in Hungary ad interim, on account of the indisposition of the Prince of Lichtenstein. The archduke Ferdinand commands the army of Bohemia and Moravia.

ST. PETERSBURGH Aug. 5.—Yesterday evening the chamberlain M. d'Alapens who was Russian minister in Sweden at the breaking out of the war set out for Frederickschamm, where it is understood that the negotiations for peace with Sweden are carried on.

Hamburg, Aug. 2.—It is understood that the Swedish embassy from Stockholm to the French court, is on the road, and is expected at Stralsund on the 21st or 22d; the plenipotentiaries are the count Von Esen and the baron Lagerbjelke.

Stockholm, Aug. 15.—His royal majesty has sent to the Diet a message relative to the pension which the states are to allow to the late king Gustavus Adolphus, his queen and children.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Private letters of the 1st inst. from Holland, give the leading features of the treaty now negotiating between France and Austria. Napoleon to his other titles adds, it is said that of Archduke of Austria; and the emperor Francis is now to be king of Bohemia and Hungary. Moravia, it is probable, will be comprised of the latter sovereignty; but the previous appropriation which Bonaparte had made of the Austrian division of Poland, will, it is believed, be adhered to; and a passage will be required for the French troops through the Austrian dominions.

Some of the letters state that the treaty is already concluded—nor have we any doubt that virtually it is, though some forms may yet be wanting to its completion.

[Even-Star.

A letter of the 8th inst. states that peace has been signed between Austria and France. The conditions, as was to be supposed, are sufficiently hard. The Emperor Francis, it is said, is to keep Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia and to cede Austria, including its capital, Vienna, Galicia, and all his other territories. He is also to relinquish the imperial title, and be styled King of Bohemia and Hungary. Bonaparte takes the title of the archduke of Austria. Bavaria gains a large accession of territory.—Upon the above letter we may remark, that if peace had been signed, it is strange we have heard no rejoicings on the opposite coast.—Courier.

From French and Dutch papers
GOVERNMENT OF MADRID.—NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

MADRID, July 26.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On the 26th inst. his catholic majesty, at the head of the 1st and 4th corps of his reserve, fell in with the English, Portuguese, and rebel army, assembled in great numbers in the plain near Santo Domingo. To attack, defeat, and completely rout it, was the work of a moment. The king continues to pursue the enemy. The result of this brilliant success will be the expulsion of the English, and the termination of the calamities of Spain.

The Gov. Gen. of Madrid.

On the 10th, the army of Venegas stopped its retrograde movement, and formed at Almenaciz.

On the 10th the king united the 4th corps of the reserve at Danbroca; the 11th; the king marched towards the enemy, surrounded him attacked and drove him from all his strong positions, and put him completely to the rout. This was an affair of 3 hours.

Thirty pieces of ordnance, 100 caissons, 200 waggons, 3000 killed, and an infinite number of wounded, and several stands of colors, are the result of this brilliant day. Our loss is very inconsiderable.

(Signed) AUGUSTE BELLIARD.

SANTA OLALLA, Aug. 9.—We received this moment intelligence that the enemy's artillery, which bombarded Toledo, has on a sudden ceased firing, and that the English & insurgents are retreating in the utmost confusion to the left bank of the Tagus. Thus a few days have been sufficient to confound and disconcert the absurd projects of people who carried the suggestions of insanity so far as to conceive that they should speedily render themselves master of the capital, and now deem it extremely prudent to place the Tagus between them and the French army.

PROCLAMATION

Of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain.
"Soldiers! It is scarcely fifteen days since 120,000 enemies, consisting of English, Portuguese and Spaniards, who marched from different points, rendezvoused under the walls of my capital; but united on the 26th of July at the bridge of Guadarama, the 1st and 4th corps, and the reserve, defeated on that day the enemy. On the 27th, he repulsed in great haste to the Alberche. On the 28th, attacked in a position considered unattackable, 80,000 men have not been able to contend with 40,000 French. From that time, renouncing their chimerical project of conquest, they have thought but of safety, and have abandoned the field of battle.—More than 6,000 English, wounded, are in our hospitals.

"The last of our corps (the first was judged sufficient to observe and keep in check this army, still so numerous, in spite of its losses,) remained on the Alberche, whilst our corps and reserve set out on the 29th to seize on Toledo, besieged by the army of La Mancha and that of Madrid, menaced by the same army, already within four leagues of the capital, to relinquish its prey. It has passed the Tagus in the greatest haste, and flies towards the Sierra Morena, after having abandoned some thousands of killed, wounded and prisoners. The 2nd, 5th and 6th corps are following the rear guard of the enemy's army. These corps formed a junction with the first corps of Orense on the 7th Aug.

"The English fly every way in disorder, and by roads hitherto judged impracticable to artillery—the 2nd and 5th corps are pursuing them.

"Soldiers—you have saved my capital, the king of Spain thanks you; you have done more, the brother of your emperor flies before your eagles the eternal enemy of the French name.

"The emperor will know all you have done, he will acknowledge the brave who have made themselves conspicuous among the brave, those who have received honorable wounds; and if he says, I am content with you, we shall be sufficiently recompensed.

"JOSEPH.

"H. Q. Toledo, Aug."

Latest verbal news from Spain.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23.—Last evening arrived at this port, the very fast sailing brig Wheeler, Grimaldi, from Malta, and 29 days from Malaga.

Capt. G. did not bring any Spanish newspapers, but informs us that the British army was retreating to Lisbon as fast as possible.

Capt. G. further states, that the port of Trieste, and other ports in possession of the French in the Adriatic, were shut against neutral vessels by order of the Emperor Napoleon.

By the brig Betsey, capt. Wilton, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 31st Aug. we learn that several small detachments of troops from the British army in Spain, had arrived in Lisbon, and had taken possession of several of the fortified posts, in order to secure the retreat of Sir Arthur Wellesley, (lord Wellington) and the British army under his command.

We further learn, that about 50 British transports were in the Tagus when the Betsey failed.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY ALMANAC, For the year of our Lord 1810; CONTAINING

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

I WISH to employ a CLERK, who can come well recommended, to attend to my business at the Sand Salt Works, to whom I will give liberal wages. For further information, apply to
ALFRED W. GRAYSON,
Near Jameson's mill, on North Elkhorn.

Taken up by Joseph Betholewmy, in Jessamine county, near Rice's shop, one Brown Horse, four years old, about fourteen hands high, a few white hairs in the forehead, no brands perceptible; appraised to 27 dollars 50 cents.

RICH'D LAFON.

August 15th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, believing that his well known Horse WHIP is the best runner in the Western country, does therefore offer to run him against any horse, mare or gelding, for two, three, four or five hundred pounds, agreeably to the Lexington Jockey Club rules, any distance from six hundred yards to four miles. Any person inclinable to make a match may have an opportunity by applying (within a short time) to the subscriber, living in Green county, near Greensburg. Should the subscriber not make a match, he will SELL said horse. He may be seen, and the terms known, by applying as above.

WILLIAM B. COOKE.

Nov. 4, 1809.

Strayed from the Subscriber, being seven and a half miles from Lexington, on Cudd's road, in May last,
TWO COWS,

One a red cow, and the other a brindle, and very old. Any person who can give information of said cattle, will please to leave word at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, or to the subscriber, and they shall be compensated for so doing.

LEWIS HAWKS.

Nov. 6, 1809.

Strayed or Stolen

From the subscriber, living in Fayette county, on Cane run, on the 3d of Sept. last,

A LARGE BAY HORSE,

Nearly sixteen hands high, seven or eight years old, a star in his forehead, branded on the near buttock S. It is suspected the above horse has been stolen and carried to South Carolina. Four dollars reward will be given to any person who will give information to the subscriber, and if stolen, twenty dollars will be given for the apprehension of the thief.

SAMUEL GRAVES.

Nov. 7, 1809.

Montgomery County

Taken up by William Boyd, living on Flat creek, a dark bay Mare, seven years old, five feet high, branded on the near shoulder F, and on the near thigh H, a large scar on her off head; appraised to sixty dollars.

S-September 4th, 1809.

JOSEPH PARKER

Has for Sale at his Book Store,

THE

ASSEMBLY'S MISSIONARY MAGAZINE

OR

EVANGELICAL INTELLIGENCER.

Published under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808, bound, and in monthly publications.

Which he constantly receives from Wm. P. Far-

rand, editor.

Pittsburg, October 16, 1809.

Taken up by Peter Gatewood, living on Cane run, Scott county, one Black Mare, shod before about fifteen or fourteen years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus C, several small saddle spots on her back; appraised to fifty dollars.

John Thompson.

June 13th, 1809.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

Andrew McCalla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The allusion in the following poem to the oppressed state of the people of England, alias the *seventeenth multitude*, is remarkably striking.

THE BUTCHER AND THE HOG.

Thus spake the Butcher, in his hand the blade,
The Hog upon the tressel screaming laid:
"I wish my hat were in your gullet ram'd!
Lie still, and have your throat cut, and be
"d—m'd,
"You're but a Hog! Sure by the coil you keep,
"You think yourself as good as Suet!
"Bleed quietly, and cease that frightful bawl;
"Tis *faction and sedition* makes you squall:
"Shall Hogs pretend to any rights at all?"

CRITICISM—FROM THE PORT FOLIO. [CONCLUDED]

Travels in America, performed in 1806, for the purpose of exploring the rivers Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi, and ascertaining the produce and condition of their banks and vicinity, in a series of letters. By Thomas Ashe, Esq. London, printed—Newburyport, reprinted for William Sawyer & Co. 1808.

Before our traveller embarks for New-Orleans, he resolves, very wisely, to endeavour to sell his horse, "which had now become useless to him." As to money, not a dollar could be got for him. Whether this difficulty arose from the scarcity of specie, or the peculiar properties of the "creature," seems to us somewhat doubtful. All the offers, we are told, were in kind, and the various articles proposed in exchange are very pompously enumerated. Poor Rosinante is, however, ultimately swapped away for "salt pans," but how many does not exactly appear.

Relieved from the incumbrance of the horse, he prepares without delay to descend the Ohio, and accordingly buys a boat for "Forty Dollars," a sum which he seems never to exceed, and procures a servant of the name of Cuffe, "a fellow without any other character than that he knew something of the waters, was a good shot, & well acquainted with the haunts of wild turkeys, game, and wild beasts," but who, we shall see in the sequel, nevertheless makes a very conspicuous figure.

They land a few days after their embarkation on a small island to which they are attracted by the singular beauty of its appearance. Leaving poor Cuffe, "very patiently to catch fish," he sets off to explore this "little insular world." Here he meets with a family in the bosom of retirement, by whom he is "taken for a robber." At this very natural mistake he is amazed, and "waxes warm." The fears however, which he engendered, are instantly removed by the assurance that he was not a *Kentucky man*. With the family, in spite of the recent affront, Mr. Ashe, after this *claircissement*, becomes "very sociable," and, prompted by the liberal curiosity which so eminently distinguishes him, he prys minutely into their history. We single out by no means the least important incident which he records, "that the old man had sometime before bought a male and female pig, which had multiplied prodigiously."

As the evening advances, our adventurous knight, by that lack of firmness to which the most heroic are sometimes subject, is filled with fears "at the prospect of sleeping in the open air." His imagination groups before him all the horrors of "wild beasts, and Cuffe, a fellow without character," very wickedly augments his apprehensions by reciting "stories of accidents happening on the waters, of murders committed, robberies perpetrated, of whirlpools, cataraets, and rapid falls," &c. But these dismal narratives were productive, by his own confession, of one excellent effect. They *awoke* in his mind the remembrance of his obligations to heaven, &c.

Notwithstanding, however, all these anxieties and alarms, our traveller some days after reaches Wheeling in perfect safety, "one of the most considerable towns on the western waters." Of the state of society and manners here, he speaks with the utmost detestation. Founded originally by renegades and "acquired felons," he represents it at present to be in morals, even more flagitious and degenerate than Botany Bay! But upon this subject, we should do injustice to Mr. Ashe were to employ any other language than his own.

To this place, he says, "all persons outlawed or escaping from justice fled, and resided, without the apprehension of punishment or the dread of contempt and reproach. They formed a species of nefarious republic, where equality of crime constituted a social bond. Of these materials, the society of the town is now formed."

Mr. Ashe very kindly offers a plan to cense this Augean stable. He proposes to one of the inhabitants, a "quaker of high respectability," to clear the town not only of its original race, but of every "profligate" whatsoever, and to deter others of a similar description from coming into it. We should think this very salutary advice, only that were it to be adopted, the town would be thereby depopulated, if the preceding account of the character of its inhabitants be correct, and that, peradventure, it might operate sometimes very inconveniently on those "strangers who wandered in the west." We cannot help suspecting indeed, had such a harsh and restrictive regulation existed, that our traveller himself would have experienced some small difficulty in gaining admission into this "wicked place!"

Forty miles below Wheeling, Mr. Ashe is again exposed to the terrors of "a night scene." Being somewhat intimidated by the "majestic appearance" of the river, he prudently lands, and encamps till the morning. The spot was selected under the lengthened gloom of a large walnut tree, at first, "a silence almost terrific, and eerily awful, reigned through the woods. The hour was too early for *beasts to prow*, and too late for *birds to sing*." This state of quietude is abruptly interrupted by Cuffe, who, to the great alarm of his master, begins to *howl like a wolf*. But upon being convinced there is no danger from "wild beasts," where there is a fire, he permits Cuffe to proceed, who resumes, we are told with "a solo, so exquisite in judgment, so correct in expression, and so natural in cadence, that the very demons of the woods awake and join him in horrid choros."

With this specimen of *ululation*, Mr. Ashe is charmed to ecstasy. He calls upon Cuffe to exert his whole imitative faculties, previously however taking refuge in the boat, which is hauled into the stream as a place of *perfect safety*.

Despairing of being able to convey any thing like an adequate idea of this extraordinary performance, we shall cite the description given of it, though we are sensible that we have dealt already too liberally in extracts.

"I must," exclaims our author, "do Cuffe the justice to acknowledge that never was a man more perfect, more imitable in his profession, this *science*, for which the world yet want a name. He passed through all the varied modulations between infancy and old age; between a fawn and an Elk; between a young calf, and a Buffalo Bull. The beasts of the forest were deceived. Much commotion ensued. The stir and agitation approached. Savage must that breast have been, into which such cries did not strike fear. From the malignant yell of the tiger cat, up to the Panther's bloody roar; the wolf's howl, and the bear's rugged voice; all were heard, and all gave alarm. He ceased. A universal cry was uttered through the woods, which struck the Virginia shore, beat against the opposite hills, and at length died in the distant windings of the water."

After this wonderful exhibition, the master's opinion of the servant is entirely changed. I begin to think him, says he, "a great acquisition, and shall afford him every possible opportunity of following his propensity, and of *improving his voice*," with his usual discernment, Mr. Ashe at once perceives that this talent may be directed to useful employments. Henceforward, therefore, Cuffe is ordered to "crow in the morning like a cock to rouse all hands. By all hands, we presume Mr. Ashe meant his *own two hands* for he and Cuffe, it appears, were the only persons of the party!"

In this manner our traveller "descends the river," occasionally stopping at some village, which he never leaves without pouring forth the severest invective against its inhabitants, or encamping on the "desert shore," where he is certain to encounter a host of terrors from wild beasts and the "elementary conflicts of nature," or what, in more homely and familiar phraseology, is commonly called a *thunder-gust*. During one of these tempests, he confesses he stood *appalled*, and thought the gates of Chaos *Hell*, and confusion were opened wide above him."

This was at the moment when, the "lightning which before flashed in fine lambent flames, and intermittent flakes now took eccentric, hostile, and zigzag-shapes, which perpetually traversed and opposed each other, or else formed *balls of fire*, which shot in all directions through the air, rolled along the ground, or hissed over the surface of the water: and the thunder which commenced by single peals continued with constant and dreadful clamour. The explosions never dying, and the reverberations appearing to vie with them in impetuosity and power."

At length, Mr. Ashe penetrates into Kentucky, and visits Lexington, and the other principal towns of the state.

Lexington, he tells us, is well built even having some pretensions to European elegance. The churches, however, which are four in number, and were never finished; "have all the glass struck out by boys in the day, and the inside torn up by rogues and prostitutes, who frequent them at night!" the prevailing amusements of the citizens are drinking, and gambling at billiards and cards. The women are represented as vastly superior to the men, but still they are only "rude beauties, having none of that chaste and elegant form of person and countenance, which distinguish those of England." This is ascribed to their distance from improved society, and the savage taste, and vulgarity of the men.

Leaving "all manner things," Mr. Ashe now turns Philosopher, and the residue of his work is crowded with speculations the most refined and original. The objection, commonly alleged, against theorists, that they are prone to raise their hypotheses upon very slender foundations, and without sufficient regard to data, can hardly be applied to those we are to review. Mr. Ashe, with the happiest success collects indiscriminately from every person he meets in the course of his rambles, from the Chief Justice of the State, to Jack the Ostler, at a "true Kentucky Inn," some striking circumstance to illustrate his reasonings, or to enforce his deductions. But we have been struck with some few exceptions, where our philosopher, departing from his usual caution and circumspection, draws *very broad conclusions*, from what we apprehend will be deemed *very narrow premises*. Thus, for example, he learns of "a gentleman living close by Cincinnati, and who has built an excellent brick house," that in digging a well, he found sixty feet below the surface of the earth a stump of a tree, which had been cut down with an axe. "The incisions of the axe were perfectly visible, and the chips made by its action, lay scattered about its roots."

Now, Mr. Ashe infers from the preceding fact no less than, "That the tree was undoubtedly antediluvian."

"That the river called the Ohio, did not exist anterior to the deluge, inasmuch, as the remains of the tree, were found firmly rooted in their original position, several feet below the bed of the river."

"That America was peopled before the flood, as appears from the action of the axe, and the cutting down of the tree."

"That the Antediluvian Americans were acquainted with the properties of iron, of the advantage and knowledge of which the flood deprived their descendants, and from which it would appear that the same flood swept off every individual from whom that knowledge might be derived."

That the continent of America was once inhabited by a race of people, who at a very remote era, but subsequent to the deluge, had made so small advancement in the arts of civilization, is another favourite and predominant notion with Mr. Ashe, and to substantiate it, he calls all his industry into requisition, and sometimes too, if we be not much deceived, tasks the utmost exertion of his inventive powers.

In support of this position, he displays a series of "ancient relics," brought to light for the most part by his own patient and laborious researches. Indeed, the praise of original and peculiar discovery belongs eminently to Mr. Ashe. We doubt whether his pretensions in this respect will ever be denied. As yet, we have heard of no one, who has even been so successful as to see any one of the objects which he has described, much less to dispute his claim to its discovery.

Dispersed throughout the Western States, and particularly in Kentucky, he traced, he says, with exactness, the remains of "fortified camps," which bear evidence of having been constructed with the skill and science of a Vauban or a Carnot; and of their remote antiquity, he alleges, there can be no doubt, as trees of an enormous size, some exceeding sixteen feet in circumference, have since grown up within them.

Near to Lexington, he also found "the vestiges of an old Indian town, which must have been of great extent, and magnificence, as is fully evinced by the wide range of its circumvolatory walls, &c."

Of the ruins of this Western Palmyra, that which struck us with the most astonishment is a catacomb of masterly workmanship and stupendous dimensions.

We wish for the sake of those of our readers, whose "gloomy habits of soul," might relish these sepulchral Tales that our limits would allow us to extract the description of "this deep and ample repository of the dead."

In the "whole state of Kentucky" there is only one *catacomb* to be seen. But *mounds, barrows, muscota, and tumuli*, all of the "olden time," and of the same matured style of architecture, he finds in every direction:

"Thick as the autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallumbrosa."

In the vicinity of Marietta, he had the further good fortune to dig out of the earth, the "visible remains of the stone abutments of a bridge, which in ancient times undoubtedly extended across the adjoining creek."

We have, moreover, mention made of two "curious relics," which Mr. Ashe never saw, but heard described by a "learned Doctor" in whom he reposed implicit confidence.

The first, is "a green spherical stone, twelve inches in every diameter, divided into twelve sides, each side into twelve equal parts, and each part distinguished by characteristic engravings."

The nature and uses of the stone, he tells us, defied the conjectures of the most profound and ingenious. Nor could he get and certain information of what had become of this beautiful object so interesting to science, and the history of former times. Report placed it in the Cabinet of Arts in Philadelphia. Suspecting that this might be the *Philosopher's Stone*, and therefore never to be found, we have been deterred from all enquiries respecting it.

Unhappily before Mr. Ashe arrived at the place where the image was found, "though he hurried with perturbation and anxiety," it had been forwarded to Mr. Jefferson. The disappointment, however, he the less regrets, as he has "no doubt that a communication on the subject will be speedily made to the American Philosophical society."

The second, is an "Ivory Image elegantly executed, denoting a Female Figure in the act of pressing a child to her naked bosom."

After appropriating a few weeks, thus actively, to the investigation of *American antiquities*, in which short interval, it must be confessed, that he saw and did more, than all the people of the country from its earliest settlement to the present hour, our traveller reembarks for New-Orleans, the ultimate point of his destination. There is little in the subsequent part of his work which, in any respect, deserves to be noticed. He glides rapidly down the stream, hardly pausing long enough to tell even an *amusing story*.

We have, it is true, an account of a cavern on the banks of the Ohio, which at different periods has been used as the refuge of a tribe of Indians, from the persecution of the whites, and the abode of a banditti, who robbed and murdered with indiscriminate violence all whom they met in their fell career, concealing their carcasses in its dark recesses. Notwithstanding the care and labour bestowed on the description of this cave, we still feel no disposition to copy it, as we are persuaded that most of our readers are familiar with the *fancy paintings* of the same subject of another school which, with a closer adherence to truth and nature, have far more brightness of colouring, and vigour of delineation.

We omit, nearly for the same reason, the particulars of what is said of the "clouds

of musketoes which *literally darkened the air*, and of the hosts of alligators, that *roared like thunder*," neither story being quite new, nor half so miraculous as those about the same animals, in the travels of *Wells and Earle*. Indeed, we discern most manifestly, that the imagination of our traveller flags from the moment of his quitting Kentucky. It seems to have been exhausted on "American antiquities." For his soul he cannot get up a "Tale of Wonder." The highest efforts of his creative powers, is "a whirlpool in the Mississippi, where boats are swallowed, and then vomited up again;" and a "land Tarra-pin of sixty pounds weight, whose *snapping* might be heard a *hundred yards*!"

We cannot take leave of Mr. Ashe without expressing our entire contempt both of himself and his book. He appears to us, and we speak on no slender authority, to be one of those European malecontents, who either to escape from the wholesome discipline of their government, or allured by the love of change, and the prospect of successful adventure, emigrate to us with the most delusive expectations which being disappointed, return home to redeem their patriotism, and assuage their mortification by the most illiberal, rancorous, and malignant abuse of our country, and its institutions.

The work contains nothing to instruct, and little to amuse any description of readers, and that little is produced at the expense of the author's candour and veracity.

THE Subscribers want to hire ten Negro boys, from the age of thirteen to seventeen, for the term of four years; also four young negro men for the same period. Good security will be given for the proper treatment of said negroes, as well as for the punctual payment of their hire, if required. Application may be made in the town of Lexington.

William Hart, or Henry Purvance.

Oct. 23, 1809.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, &c. September Term, 1809.

John Shropshire, complainant against Joshua Baker, &c. defendants. In Chancery.

The defendant Joshua Baker, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

(A Copy.) Teste, JAMES ANDERSON, D.C.C.C.G.

Clarke County: Taken up by Joseph Bush, on the Waters of Two Mile creek, one Bay Mare, fourteen hands one inch high, seven or eight years old, shod before, both hind feet white, star in her forehead, some white spots on her rump (on the left side,) appraised to fifty dollars.

D. HAMPTON, J. P.

Sept. 2d, 1809.

TAKEN UP by David Logan, near Betha, a meeting-house, Fayette county, a Sorrel Horse, five or six years old, a star and snip, some saddle spots, the back part of the left hind foot white, about 14 hands high, appraised by Samuel Rankin and Ashby to 25 dollars.

JOHN PARKER, J. P.

June 12, 1809.

TAKEN UP as a stray by Robert Irvine, living in Fayette county, near the mouth of Jack's Creek, a Bay horse, about ten years old, fourteen hands high, a white streak on each side of his neck, thought to be made by a rope, no brand to be discovered—appraised to 40 dollars.

Also a bay yearling colt, a small snip on his nose, three white feet and the fourth some white about the huff, not branded, some small warts about his mouth and eyes—appraised to ten dollars.

Robert Frier, J. P. F. C.

Mississippi Territory of the U. S. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1809—viz:

William Nash vs. Samuel Cabell. Attachment.

ORDERED, that in this case, all proceedings be stayed, for the term of six months from the return of the process in this case, 24th July, 1809; and that notice shall issue from this court to the defendant, by post or other conveyance, to be inserted in the "Kentucky Gazette," that the defendant appear, put in bail, and plead to the action of the plaintiff aforesaid, in which case his estate attached shall be liberated and his garnishee discharged, otherwise judgment shall go by default.

(A Copy.) Teste, Joshua Downs, Clk.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees, Monday: the 16th day of Oct. 1809.

BE IT ORDAINED, That from and after the 10th day of Nov. next, all Butchers occupying Stalls in the Lexington Market-House, shall have a wooden cap to their blocks, with a hinge and lock, to be kept locked except during market hours; the cap for the block large enough to cover them completely, and that during market hours they shall have clean cloths to cover their benches, and shall have a clean apron on, and that each tenant of a stall in the market-house shall be allowed five feet from the pillars on the inside of the market-house.

JOHN WYATT, CHM. PROTÉM. A Copy Teste, ROBERT S. TODD, CLK.

FALL FASHIONS.

Mrs. LUCAS has received from Philadelphia, & is now opening, a few Cases of the most elegant FALL MILLINERY; Consisting of—superb plain and figured cut velvet Bonnets, Dress Caps, Bandos, Turbans of all kinds, Spanish Cloaks, long Shawls, Fancy Dresses. Also Patterns of Great Coats, Pelisses, Spencers and Cardinals of the latest fashions, with a variety of other FANCY GOODS in her line. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

N. B. Mrs. Lucas will whiten Feathers and make up Laces.

NEW BOOK STORE.

JOSEPH PARKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKSELLER.

Wood Street, corner of Fourth, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from Messrs. Wm. P. Ferrand & Co. and Messrs. Hopkins and Earle, of Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of *Laws, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, comprising all the new works of each kind; all the important standard authors in science and general literature, together with a complete assortment of Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every description. Paper, quills, pencils and other stationery as above. The whole of which is intended for the supply of Bookstores, circulating Libraries and schools, through the western country, & will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of only four dollars per cwt. the lowest carriage price.

September 12, 1809.

N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements with the houses of Wm. P. Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive from them all their own and other new publications, as well as all new imported books; and, through them, will be enabled promptly to supply all orders for particular books.

3 JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE OF JOSEPH PARKER, In Wood-Street, corner of Fourth-Street, PITTSBURGH.

THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, BY JOSEPH MILNER, M. A. IN FOUR VOLUMES.

Volume first contains the three first centuries. The History of the Christian Religion is constructed on a new plan, of which the author, in his introduction, gives us the following account:

"It is certain that, from our Saviour's time to the present, there have ever been persons whose dispositions and lives have been formed by the rules of the New Testament; men who have been real, not merely nominal Christians, who believed the doctrines of the gospel, loved them because of their divine excellency, and suffered gladly 'the loss of all things, that they might win Christ, and be found in him.'"

The Christian Observer, in a very elaborate review of this work, after commenting on the author's piety, his firm reliance and future hopes in the gospel, and the manifestations of his interest in the welfare of his fellow creatures, thus concludes:

"On the whole, we do not hesitate confidently and earnestly to recommend this history as a valuable addition to the library of every christian; as a work in which instruction is happily blended with interesting narrative; which the young may be allured to read for the entertainment it affords, and which the advanced christian will prize for the edification he may derive from it. The pious author has already entered into his rest, and is enjoying the fruit of his labours in a better world; but, tho' dead, he yet speaketh, and we have no doubt will continue to speak to the improvement, comfort, and everlasting benefit of thousands."

LECTURES

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Admiralty Decisions; Gilbert's Equity Annels on Insurance; Harrington's Chancery Amblers Reports; Henning and Mumfords Reports, v. 1; Burrows Reports; Henry Blackflood's Reports; Butler's Horea Juridicia; Hale's Common Law Blackflood's Commentaries; Hardreaf's Reports; Burlamaque's Natural Law, 2 vols.; Jones on Bailment; Booth on Real Actions; Johnfon's Cases, v. 1; Bofanquet & Puller's Reports, vol. 6; Laws on Pleading; Maxwell on Bills; Braddy on Distress; Marshall on Insurance; Boot's Suit at Law; M'Nally's Evidences; Burn's Practice; Newland on Contracts; Chafers Trials; Powell on Mortgages; Chitty on Bills; Powell on Devises; Cranch's Reports—Pleader's Assistant; vol. 4; Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances; Cruise's Digest, 5 vol.; Roberts on Statute Reports; Coleman and Caine's Reports; Frauds; Raymond's Reports; Comyn's Digest, 6 v.; Sugden on Vendors; Douglass's Reports; Selwyn's Nisi Prius; Dyer's Reports; Story's Pleas; Doctor and Student; Saunders Reports; Dickin's Reports; Schoal and Lefroy's Digest Modern Chancery Reports; System of Pleading; Digest Earlier Chancery Reports; Salkeld's Reports; East's Crown Law; Tidd's Practice; East's Reports, vol. 9; Wilson's Works; Epinalle's Nisi Prius; Wyatt's Chancery; Epinalle's Reports; Watfson on Partnership; Graydon's Justice; Ship; Graydon's Digest; Walthington's Reports; Gilbert on Rents; October 9, 1809.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD FIED has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of *GENUINE MEDICINE*, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines. Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1810.